

BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the Year 1945.

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F. C. LINTON, M.A., F.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Anne Simpson, F.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Temporary Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Royal Tunbridge Wells.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year 1943, descriptive of the public health, vital statistics, and sanitary conditions of the Borough.

Climatic conditions were exceptionally favourable: the year's total sunshine exceeded the annual average by 220 hours 30 minutes. The excess applied to every month of the year save October, when it fell short by only one hour.

A moderate epidemic of measles occurred in the months of March to May, a time of year favourable to the avoidance of severe complications. There were 310 cases, with only one death.

Influenza was prevalent in the last few weeks of the year; otherwise infectious diseases were comparatively light in their incidence.

Only three cases of diphtheria amongst Borough residents were notified, a number lower than any recorded since the town's incorporation. A table showing the progress of protective immunisation against this treacherous disease is subjoined on page 9. The percentage of immunised amongst the youthful population, who are the chief victims, has risen steadily, not only in Tunbridge Wells, but throughout the kingdom. The fall in the number of deaths from diphtheria in England and Wales becomes increasingly manifest as the practice of immunisation becomes more general.

The provision of special preparations for vitaminising the food supplies of mothers and young children has been extended considerably, and this has proved a factor of value in maintaining a high standard of health amidst the difficult conditions caused by the war.

Many changes of staff occurred during the year, and it has not been easy to fill the posts vacated. Nevertheless, everyone has worked hard, each according to his or her ability, and I am indebted to all for their loyal assistance.

I have also to express to the members of the various Committees with which the public health work is associated my deep appreciation of their continued support and encouragement.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

F. C. LINTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Offices,
Town Hall,
Tunbridge Wells.

October, 1944.

S T A T I S T I C S

General Statistics:

Area in acres	6,034.
Mean annual temperature, 1943	50.9°F.
Total Rainfall, 1943	26.82 inches.
Total Bright Sunshine, 1943	1,813 hours 30 mins.

Extract from Vital Statistics.

<u>A. Comparative Table with England and Wales.</u>		<u>Tunbridge Wells 1943.</u>	<u>England & Wales 1943</u>
1. Birthrate per thousand population.		14.7.	16.5
2. Stillbirth rate		0.53	0.54
3. Death rate		10.7	12.1
	(corrected for age & sex)		
4. Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births		35.6	49.0

B. Other Statistics for Tunbridge Wells.

Maternal Deaths: Puerperal sepsis .. 2 (including abortional
Other causes 2 sepsis).

Death rate of legitimate infants under 1 year .. 34.9 per 1,000
live births.

Death rate of illegitimate infants under 1 year 65.2 per 1,000
live births.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 113.

" " Measles " " 1.

" " Whooping Cough 0.

" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 2.

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The stillbirth rate, 0.33 per thousand of population, compares favourably with 0.54 for England and Wales, and 0.61 for the 148 smaller towns (25,000 - 50,000 population).

In 1943 there were 618 deaths as compared with 620 in 1942.

Tuberculosis Death Rate (Pulmonary 0.30
(Other forms 0.06

TABLE I. INFANT MORTALITY, 1943.

Nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

Cause of Death	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total.
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Debility & Malformations, including premature birth.	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Injury at Birth.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Violence.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other defined diseases.	-	-	3	-	4	2	3	-	12
Totals.	6	1	3	-	4	2	3	-	19

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR 1943.

MONTHS	SUNSHINE		RAINFALL In inches				MEAN TEMPERATURE In shade 4 ft. above ground		TEMPERATURE UNDERGROUND			
	1943		29 year average		1943	63 year average	1943	63 year average	1943	43 year average	1943	29 year average
	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.	Inches	Inches	Fo	Fo	Fo	Fo	Fo	Fo
JANUARY	52	12	51	0	5.90	2.82	40.6	38.4	39.2	39.5	45.9	43.5
FEBRUARY	103	6	71	54	1.53	2.27	40.3	39.1	39.8	39.0	42.9	42.2
MARCH	151	0	125	48	.43	2.26	43.0	42.2	42.0	41.8	43.2	43.0
APRIL	178	48	144	36	1.67	2.01	51.3	46.2	50.5	46.9	48.4	46.5
MAY	269	30	209	0	3.35	1.98	55.5	52.9	56.9	54.3	53.7	51.1
JUNE	231	42	218	54	1.36	1.88	58.1	58.1	62.6	60.5	59.2	56.6
JULY	219	24	208	12	2.24	2.29	61.9	61.5	64.3	63.4	61.5	59.9
AUGUST	211	30	193	48	1.28	2.34	61.8	61.0	64.9	63.0	63.5	61.1
SEPTEMBER	161	48	153	0	1.15	2.21	56.3	57.2	58.9	59.0	61.0	59.9
OCTOBER	108	6	109	18	3.33	3.61	52.4	50.2	52.7	52.5	55.7	56.1
NOVEMBER	71	18	62	6	2.01	3.56	41.5	43.4	43.9	45.8	49.9	50.4
DECEMBER	55	6	45	24	2.57	3.34	38.3	39.8	38.7	41.5	43.6	45.8
WHOLE YEAR	1813	30	1593	0	26.82	30.57	50.9	49.2	51.2	50.6	52.4	51.3

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF. Owing to the calls of National Service, changes were again numerous.

(1) Dr. P. Crowley, Deputy Medical Officer of Health entered H.M.Forces in April, 1943, Dr.Anne Simpson being appointed to replace him temporarily. Dr.H.Friedlander, temporary Dental Surgeon, was appointed in place of Dr. Buchan, who entered H.M.Forces in September, 1942. Mr.J.Vernon Clarke joined H.M.Forces in May, 1943, Mr.Thos.Guthrie being appointed in his place. Mr.P.L.Richardson, part-time Orthopaedic Surgeon, resigned in July,1943, and Mr.W.H.Gervis was appointed in his place - a permanent appointment.

(2) Mr.D.Barber succeeded Mr.J.Johnson as Assistant Sanitary Inspector. Mrs.D.E.Tebbit was promoted Temporary Acting Chief Clerk in place of Mr. C.E.Weekes, who joined H.M.Forces on 16th December,1942. Miss D.M.Jarrett was appointed as Temporary Second Clerk in place of Mrs.Tebbit. Mrs. Baitup, Temporary Clerk, resigned 18th September 1943, and was replaced by Mrs.Lancaster, who resigned on 22nd December 1943. Kenneth Hall, temporary Junior Clerk, resigned to enter H.M.Navy on 22nd December 1943, being succeeded by Miss P. Burbidge on 30th December, 1943.

Dr. Cares Sharp, temporary Medical Officer to the Borough Ante-Natal Clinics resigned in September 1943, and Dr.Simpson, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, took over the Ante-Natal Clinics in October 1943, during the absence on military service of Dr.C.Morison.

Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, Caretakers of the Public Health Laboratory and Clinic premises, resigned on 15th August, and were replaced by Mr. and Mrs. F. Sands on 16th August, 1943.

LABORATORY FACILITIES. In the Public Health Bacteriological Laboratory, 377 specimens were examined, as compared with 607 in 1942. In addition to these, 256 specimens were sent to the County Laboratory for various examinations. The lessened number of specimens was due to the small number of cases of diphtheria during the year.

31 samples of milk were forwarded for bacteriological test at the County Laboratories under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936; those which failed to satisfy the prescribed standard were investigated and tests were repeated.

11 samples of water were collected from the springs, reservoirs and mains supplying the Borough with drinking water and sent to the County Laboratories for bacteriological analysis. The town water supply is chlorinated, and continues to give good results on analysis, and good bacteriological results.

BOROUGH FEVER HOSPITAL. Return of Cases for the year ended 31.12.43.

<u>Tunbridge Wells.</u>		<u>Southborough.</u>		<u>Sussex.</u>	
Scarlet Fever	74	Scarlet Fever	9	Scarlet Fever	23
Diphtheria	3	Tonsillitis	1	Adenitis	2
Dysentery	-		10.	Erysipelas	1
Measles	4			Tonsillitis	1
Mumps	-				27.
Vincent's Angina	1	<u>Military Cases Outside</u>		<u>Other Districts</u>	
Tonsillitis	1	<u>the Borough.</u>			
Puerperal Pyrexia	5				
Babies	5	Scarlet Fever	2		
German Measles	1	Mumps	5	Measles	1.
Erysipelas	1	Tonsillitis	2		
Septic Skin Rash	1	Measles	2		
	96.		11.		

GRAND TOTAL = 96 + 49 = 145. (cf. 92 in 1942).

The mortality amongst the patients was nil.

Shortage of staff, both nursing and domestic, was acute throughout the year, and gave rise to much anxiety. Great credit is due to Miss Brocklehurst and the few remaining members of the staff for the devoted service of every kind which they gave in order to overcome the difficulties which thus arose. Extension and modernisation of the Administration Block are urgent needs.

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TABLE II. CAUSES OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1943.

<u>Causes of Deaths.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
1. Typhoid and Parat.F.	-	-
2. Cerebro-Spinal F.	-	-
3. Scarlet F.	-	-
4. Whooping Cough.	-	-
5. Diphtheria	-	-
6. Tub. of Resp. System.	7	4
7. Other Tuberculosis.	2	-
8. Syphilitic Diseases.	4	-
9. Influenza.	5	21
10. Measles.	-	1
11. Ac. Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	-	-
12. Ac. Infect. Encephalitis (Lethargica)	-	-
13. Cancer of Buccal Cav., Oesophagus and Uterus.	4	8
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	14
15. Cancer of Breast.	-	10
16. Cancer of all other Sites.	34	40
17. Diabetes.	1	2
18. Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions.	18	52
19. Heart Diseases.	57	93
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System.	8	11
21. Bronchitis.	12	30
22. Pneumonia (all forms).	15	21
23. Other Respiratory Dis.	1	4
24. Ulceration of Stomach and Duodenum.	3	5
25. Diarrhoea (under two years).	2	-
26. Appendicitis.	-	2
27. Other Digestive Dis.	3	11
28. Nephritis	10	11
29. Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis.	-	2
30. Other Maternal Causes	-	2
31. Premature Birth.	2	3
32. Cong.Malins., Birth Inj., Infantile Dis.	3	3
33. Suicide.	1	-
34. Road Traffic Accidents.	1	1
35. Other Violent Causes.	8	8
36. All Other Causes.	33	22
TOTAL - Males 257.		
Females 381.		

AGES ETC. OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1943.

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified (All ages)	Under 1 year	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 and over	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Deaths (inhab- itants only)
Scarlet Fever	78 (9)	-	1	4	3	8	41	15	3	3	-	-	-	73	-
Diphtheria	4 (1)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-
Pneumonia	38 (5)	2	6	1	-	1	4	-	1	3	3	6	11	12	36 *
Puerperal Pyrexia	18 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	2	-	-	6	2
Erysipelas	14 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	5	4	2	-
Whooping Cough	8 (-)	-	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles	310 (4)	9	21	14	25	39	164	14	10	11	1	2	-	4	1
Dysentery (Sonne)	3 (1)	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1
Enterica Group (Paratyphoid B.)	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Acute Encephalitis	6 (4)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	6	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	2 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3 (1)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Only certain forms of Pneumonia are notifiable, but this figure includes deaths from all forms.

NOTE: Figures in brackets (column 2) indicate the number occurring amongst outside cases in Institutions in the Borough.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

A. MATERNITY.

THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS & DISTRICT MATERNITY HOME. 359 confinements took place in the Home during 1943. Of these 171 were residents of Tunbridge Wells.

Mothers resident in Tunbridge Wells	171
" " " other Kent Districts	110
" " " East Sussex Districts	76
" " " other localities	2
	<hr/> 359. <hr/>

Owing to the presence of a considerable number of evacuee mothers, the services of the Home were greatly in demand, so that it was not always possible to admit prospective applicants. The aim is to accept those expecting normal confinements only. Assistance is given towards payment of fees in suitable cases.

MATERNITY BLOCK, PEMBURY HOSPITAL. Arrangements were made for cases in which abnormality occurred, or which might require special medical or surgical care, to be admitted to the Maternity Block at Pembury Hospital. The Corporation agreed to accept responsibility for payment of fees in excess of those which the patient's circumstances allowed her to contribute. The Agreement between the County and Borough Councils is awaiting ratification.

B. CHILD WELFARE.

The Child Welfare Centre at 9-10 Calverley Terrace, was open on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, and the Centre at Rusthall High Street on Wednesday afternoons. The total number of attendances at the Centres during 1943 was 9,801 and medical consultations numbered 2,701, as compared with 10,899 and 3,563 in 1942.

	<u>Attendances at Tunbridge Wells & Rusthall Centres</u>	<u>Consultations with Medical Staff</u>
Infants under one year.	3,053	1,475
Children 1 - 5 years.	2,166	1,226
Mothers (excluding those attending Ante & Post-Natal Clinic).	4,582	"
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.	9,801	2,701
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Dr. Cares Sharp held her last Clinic on 29th September, 1943, Dr. Simpson commencing on 1st October, 1943.

Ante-Natal Clinics held numbered 103, as compared with 50 in 1942. These clinics were held on Wednesday and Fridays afternoons throughout the year in order to cope with the larger number of mothers in the Borough attending the Clinics.

	<u>Primips.</u>	<u>Multips.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Individual Expectant Mothers	105	160	265
Consultations	450	722	1,172

In addition to the above, 31 attendances for post-natal examinations were made by 23 mothers.

WARTIME DAY NURSERY. After a considerable period of unsuccessful search for suitable premises, the Wartime Day Nursery was opened at No. 17 Lansdowne Road on 5th July, 1943, in a house and garden well

adapted to the purpose. Accommodation for 50 children was provided, but the number has subsequently been extended to 56, as it has been found in practice that seldom more than 50 children are present.

The staff consisted of a matron, deputy matron, warden, two certificated nursery nurses, and five students, the latter being trained for the purpose of undertaking the profession of nursery nurse after passing the suitable examinations. Lectures were mainly given by the matron and deputy matron, and a number by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

The Nursery has been an undoubted success, and has allowed many mothers, who would otherwise have been unable to undertake war work, to go out to various essential duties whilst their children were tended in the Nursery.

Fortunately no epidemics of any kind occurred during the period of the year in which the Nursery was open, due to the vigilant watch kept by the matron and her staff for the first signs of possible infection.

The Nursery, which is under the auspices of the Ministry of Health, was equipped by the Ministry, and was inspected and approved by the National Society of Children's Nurseries, for whose examination the students will sit when their course of study is completed.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION. On 31st December, 1943, there were within the Borough 175 children under the care of 31 registered foster-mothers, as compared with 175 children boarded-out with 34 foster-mothers at the end of 1942. 206 visits of inspection were paid during the year.

ASSISTANCE IN NECESSITOUS CASES. Food and drugs (dried milks, cod liver oil and malt, etc.) to the value of £1.10.4d. were issued free of cost.

DENTAL TREATMENT. 22 children made 29 attendances, and 69 mothers made 104 attendances to receive the following dental treatment:-

Teeth extracted	-	Permanent	57	Temporary	13
Teeth filled	-	"	34	"	11
Other operations	-	"	1	"	-
Administrations of General Anaesthetics					2

Grants towards the cost of dentures for expectant mothers and nursing mothers were made in eight cases during the year.

HEALTH VISITING. The following home visits were paid by the Nursing Staff during the year:-

(a) To expectant mothers	First visits	232
	Total visits	515
(b) To infants under 1 year of age	First visits	420
	Total visits	1821
(c) To children between the ages of 1 & 5 years	Total visits	2779
(d) Where infants have died	Total visits	26
(e) Found no one at home		805

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MANOR GRANGE SICK BAY for evacuee children unaccompanied by their parents was open throughout the year, and as the number of school children had somewhat diminished, it was taken advantage of to a considerable extent by children's residential nurseries in which epidemics of minor infectious diseases occurred from time to time. It thus fulfilled a very useful purpose.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1943.

During 1943 Immunisation and Schick Test Clinics were held at the Corporation Clinic Centre. The following Table is a synopsis of the work carried out at the Clinics:-

	Children under 5 years.	Children over 5 years.	Totals
Preliminary Schick Test:			
Negative	-	-	-
Positive	-	-	-
Immunising Injections:			
1st Injection	330	484	814
2nd Injection	306	747	1053
3rd Injection	270	68	338
4th & 5th Injection (after positive final schick test)	76	69	145
Final Schick Test:			
Negative	558	1300	1858
Positive	51	66	117
Number of children who received full course of injections and had negative final Schick Test during year.	558	1300	1858
Number of children who received full course of injections during the year.	321	752	1073
Number of attendances during 1943.	2239	4102	6341
Number of individual children attending during 1943.	730 (808) ^H	1482 (1762) ^H	2212 (2570) ^H
Percentage of child population completely immunised at the end of 1943.	68% (49%) ^H	75% (56%) ^H	73% (53%) ^H

^H Comparative figures for 1942.

SCABIES. Scabies again took chief place as the contagious infection calling for attention. The following persons were treated at the Disinfecting Centre at 9 & 10, Calverley Terrace:-

<u>School Children.</u>	<u>F. & C.W.</u>	<u>Adults.</u>
Cases: 148. Baths: 1175.	Cases: 51. Baths: 336.	Cases: 63. Baths: 241

The treatment adhered to after trial of various methods was painting with Benzyl Benzoate. Efforts were made to get the whole of a family treated at the same time in order to prevent re-infestation. Underclothing and clothing in close contact were dealt with in the Sack-Disinfector. A certain number of cases had mixed infections, such as scabies and impetigo, and these were given other treatment in addition to the baths. Number of treatments so given was as follows:-

Under School Age - 33. School Children - 94. Adults - 16.

The town's need of a large steam disinfector to deal with mattresses, blankets, etc., in bulk must be borne in mind as soon as circumstances permit of the establishment of a Central Health Centre. It is now some years since the steam disinfector at the Borough Fever Hospital was condemned as out-worn, and use has been made of the disinfector recently installed at Dislingbury Conjoint Hospital. As this hospital is now leased for some years to the Kent County Council for the purpose of treating smallpox, and there is no other steam disinfector in the neighbourhood, difficulties may arise with regard to the disinfection of clothing or other materials in bulk. At the Fever Hospital there is only a small disinfector capable of dealing with one mattress at a time. At the Cleansing Centre the Sack Disinfector will deal with the clothing of a person having a disinfectant bath, but not with bulky articles.

The number of houses disinfected after infectious illness during the year was 136.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES. 18 Homes with 155 beds were registered at the end of the year, as compared with 19 Homes providing 177 beds at the end of 1942. All were inspected during the year.

WATER SUPPLY. This has been fully described in previous reports. No alterations in arrangements for supply were made.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. There were no alterations during the year under review.

SWIMMING BATHS. (a) Indoor. In constant use; the chlorinating plant continued to give satisfactory results.

(b) Outdoor. Tests showed occasional insufficient chlorination - remedied on representation.

CANCER. The incidence of cancer continues high. 113 deaths occurred in 1943, representing 18% of the total deaths in the Borough throughout the year. Of those who died of this disease, 77 were over 65 years of age, and only 5 were under 45 years.

TUBERCULOSIS. The number of persons whose names were on the register of cases at the end of 1943 was 186 (112 pulmonary, 74 non-pulmonary), as compared with 184 (111 pulmonary and 73 non-pulmonary) at the end of 1942. The number of names on the register is higher than in pre-war days, owing partly to the influx of persons from other districts, and partly to the lower standard of housing which has become necessary due to war conditions. The mortality, however, continues to decrease slightly, a circumstance which is accounted for by better nourishment and by better arrangements for the prevention of serious poverty and for early treatment of sickness.

Overleaf is a table showing the deaths from tuberculosis in five yearly periods from 1891 to 1940, and the figure for 1943 is appended. The only rise in the death rate occurred in the quinquennium following the Great War, consequent on the increased

number of persons who contracted the disease during the war period. A similar rise may be expected during the quinquennium following the present war.

TABLE IV. DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Five-Yearly Periods.	No. of Pulmonary Deaths.	Pulmonary Death Rate.	No. of Non-Pulmonary Deaths.	Total Deaths	Tuberculosis Death Rate.
1891-1895	174	1.21	103	277	1.93
1896-1900	131	0.86	91	222	1.45
1901-1905	167	0.98	61	228	1.34
1906-1910	154	0.87	48	202	1.13
1911-1915	133	0.75	46	179	1.00
1916-1920	144	0.87	64	208	1.27
1921-1925	112	0.65	32	144	0.84
1926-1930	106	0.61	21	127	0.73
1931-1935	66	0.38	19	85	0.49
1936-1940	61	0.34	13	74	0.41
1941	10	0.30	2	12	0.36

TABLE S.D.55.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1943. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.s and Great Towns inc. London.	140 Smaller Towns. Resident Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County.	Tunbridge Wells.
* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-					
Live Births	16.5 †	12.6	19.4	15.2	14.7
Still "	0.51 †	0.63	0.61	0.45	0.33
* Deaths:-					
All Causes	12.1 †	14.2	12.7	15.0	12.4
Typhoid & Parat.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
Diphtheria	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00
Influenza	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.27	0.71
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-					
Deaths under 1 Year of Age	49 †	58	46	58	36
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of Age	5.3	7.9	4.4	10.4	3.8

* A dash signifies that there were no deaths.

† Per 1,000 related births.

‡ These rates are those published in the Quarterly Return.

Comparability figure is still based on 1931 Census Returns.

Crude D.R. is 17.0, corrected is 12.4.

Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-

Notifications:-					
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Parat.F.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal F.	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.00

TABLE S.D.55 contd.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.s and Great Towns inc. London.	148 Smaller Towns. Res- ident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Adm. County	Tunbridge Wells
Scarlet Fever	3.01	3.29	3.54	3.80	2.14
Whooping Cough	2.54	2.82	2.25	2.68	0.22
Diphtheria	0.88	1.12	0.77	0.74	0.08
Erysipelas	0.31	0.35	0.27	0.42	0.39
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	9.88	9.23	9.77	9.17	8.55
Pneumonia	1.34	1.62	1.16	1.27	1.05

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-

(a) Notifications:-

Puerperal Fever	(11.68	15.11	9.26	(3.05	
" Pyrexia	(			(15.23	14.6

(b) Maternal Mortality - England and Wales:-

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion Without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6 148-150 Other
0.34	0.11	0.39	1.45

Abortion: Mortality per million women aged 15-45.
England and Wales.

No. 140 With Sepsis	No. 141 Without Sepsis
25	6

Appended is the report upon the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspecting Staff during the year 1943. The Report has been prepared by Mr. H. T. Taylor, the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

The following Table gives a general summary of the work carried out during the year:-

Houses inspected under the Housing Act	...	...	...	...	4
Premises inspected other than those under Housing Act	...	...	...	...	362
Houses visited re Dustbins	...	...	...	...	32
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	201
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	881
" " Other Food Premises (excluding Bakehouses etc)	...	...	...	...	695
" " Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	12
" " Kitchens	...	...	...	...	25
" " Dairies	...	...	...	...	176
" " Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	117
" " Mechanical Factories	...	...	...	...	22
" " Non-mechanical Factories	...	...	...	...	27
" " Workplaces (Offices, etc.)	...	...	...	...	31
" " Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	2

Visits to Stables	7
" " Streams	11
" re Keeping of Animals	25
" " Rat and Mice Infestation	188
" " Shops Act	6
" " Overcrowding	19
" " Smoke Nuisances	19
" " Verminous Houses	32
" " Air Raid Shelters	48
Interviews respecting properties	211
Secondary visits re works in progress and to be executed	1879
Visits respecting cases of infectious disease	58
Rooms disinfected by Sanitary Inspectors	127
Loads of bedding disinfected	19
Other visits	547
Smoke test to drains - houses	15
Water test to drains - times applied ..	40
Informal Notices served - 130 respecting 148 houses.	
Formal Notices served - 25 " 31 "	
Formal Notices complied with	29
Defects remedied	992
Food condemned and destroyed - 37 tons, 3 cwts., 0 qr., 3 lbs.	
Carcases of home killed meat examined at slaughterhouses	11923
Samples of Food and Drugs examined by Public Analyst ...	102
Samples of Food and Drugs found below standard	1
Police Court Proceedings - Application for nuisance order under Section 94, Public Health Act 1936. Granted. Application for penalty for failure to comply with Order. Defendant fined £1 and costs and 5s. per day continuing penalty.	

TABLE NO. 2. HOUSING.

The following information is required by the Minister of Health in connection with the Housing Act and overcrowding:-

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 366
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 2990
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 4
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 57
 - (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 1
 - (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 307
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers 264

Housing (continued).

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 9

(2) Number repaired by owner after formal notice 4

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 22

(2) Remedied by owners ... 9

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil

(d) No action was taken under Section 12 of the Act.

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... 1

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... 1

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 5

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... 1

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... 2

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases 17

TABLE NO. 3. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Licences in force at the end of the year:-

Dealer's Licences - Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	6
Dealer's Licences - Pasteurised Milk	...	1
Supplementary Licences - Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	1
Pasteurisers' Licences	...	4
Number of Dairy Farms in the Borough	...	17
" " " " licenced for production of Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	3
" " " " licenced for production of Accredited Milk	...	4
Number of visits to Cowsheds	...	117
" " " " Dairies	...	176

Table 3 (contd).

Meat and Other Foods.

Number of government controlled slaughterhouses in use	2
" " visits to slaughterhouses	881
" " " " other food premises (excluding bakehouses)	695
" " home killed carcasses examined at time of slaughter	11,923
Food condemned and destroyed - 37 tons 3 cwts. 0 qrs. 6 lbs.	

Details of Food Condemned.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	inc.	Tubercular Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef - Home killed	15	3	2	4		13	12	1	24
" Offals (Home killed)	9	6	1	24		8	16	1	16
Pork " "		19	1	7			17	3	9
Pigs Heads " "		8	1	15			8	1	15
Ox Livers " "	2	19	1	6		1	0	2	17
Mutton " "		7	1	4			6	3	6
Other Offals		6	3	4			2	1	3
Imported Beef.		2	2	25					
" Mutton and Lamb			1	8					
" Pork			3	18					
" Offals				12					

Fish - fresh ...	...	...	...	1384 lbs.
Crabs, Lobsters	...	...	...	414 "
Bacon ...	...	...	...	154 "
Sausages ...	...	...	...	137 "
Poultry ..	...	...	...	116 "
Hares ...	...	...	...	49 "
Sweets ...	...	...	...	194 "
Tea ...	...	...	...	121 "
Sugar ...	...	...	...	33 "
Powdered milk ..	...	...	...	17 "
Cream substitute	...	...	...	12 "
Salad dressing	...	...	...	30 "
Flour ...	...	...	...	25 "
Margarine ...	...	...	...	12 "
Butter ...	...	...	...	5 "
Cheese ...	...	...	...	34 "
Pigeons ...	...	...	...	1 "
Corned beef and luncheon meat	...	...	...	1725 tins
Fish ...	...	...	...	1985 "
Milk ...	...	...	...	551 "
Vegetables ...	...	...	...	494 "
Fruit ...	...	...	...	251 "
Soups ...	...	...	...	145 "
Meat and vegetables ..	...	...	...	106 "
Rice pudding ...	...	...	...	2 "
Jam ...	...	...	...	16 "
Ovaltine ...	...	...	...	7 "
Lemon Barley ...	...	...	...	7 "
Syrup ...	...	...	...	1 "
Jam ...	...	...	...	96 jars
Pickles ..	...	...	...	7 "
Meat Paste ...	...	...	...	5 "
Bovril ...	...	...	...	3 "
Cocoa ...	...	...	...	1 "
Onion Extract ..	...	...	...	1 bottle.
Pudding mixture	...	...	...	280 packets
Lentil powder ..	...	...	...	80 "
Cereals ..	...	...	...	14 "
Salt ...	...	...	...	7 "
Dried Eggs ...	...	...	...	2 "
Oxo ....	...	...	...	600 cubes.
Fish Cakes ...	...	...	...	164.
Muffins ..	...	...	...	264.
Eggs ...	...	...	...	398.
Unidentified ...	...	...	...	2 tins.

Carcases inspected and condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	1370	1394	44	8468	647
Number inspected	1370	1394	44	8468	647
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil.	6	1	20	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	101	283	1	122	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	7.4	20.7	4.5	1.7	2.8
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	6	56	Nil	1	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	113	447	Nil	Nil	51
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	8.7	36.1	-	.001	9.6

TABLE NO. 4. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The following table gives the number and description of the samples analysed by the Public Analyst. All the samples were submitted by me as Sampling Officer.

NATURE OF ARTICLE	<u>Examined.</u>			<u>Adulterated.</u>			Remarks
	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Total	
Milk.	42	-	42				
Table cream.	-	2	2				
Friquix.	-	1	1				
Pancake							
Mixture.	-	3	3				
Non-brewed							
Vinegar.	-	1	1				
Milk Pudding							
Mixture.	-	2	2				
Boracic							
Ointment.	-	2	2				
Chocolate Cup	-	1	1				
Ground Ginger	-	3	3				
" Cinnamon.	-	2	2				
Forceheat.	-	2	2				
Whisky.	-	1	1				
Bicarbonate							
Soda.	-	3	3				
Epsom Salt.	-	2	2				
Iodine.	-	2	2				
Boracic Acid.	-	3	3				
Bev.	-	1	1				
Baking Powder	1	2	3	1	1	2	Deficient in CO ₂ 55% Deficient in CO ₂ 54% Cautioned.

Table 4 (contd.)

NATURE OF ARTICLE.	Examined.			Adulterated.			Remarks
	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Total	
Basilicon Ointment.	-	2	2				
Peppermint Essence.	-	1	1				
Ground Spice.	-	1	1				
Lemon Essence.	-	1	1				
Powdered Gelatine.	-	3	3				
Black Pepper.	-	1	1				
Malted Milk Tablets.	-	1	1				
Camphorated Oil.	-	2	2				
White Pepper.	-	1	1				
Sage . Onion Stuffing.	-	1	1				
Coffee and Chicory Essence.	-	2	2				
Ginger Wine Essence.	-	2	2				
Dried Parsley.	-	1	1				
Cake Mixture.	-	2	2				
Egg Substitute.	-	1	1				
Embrocation.	-	1	1				
Curry Powder.	-	1	1				
Golden Raising Powder	-	1	1				
Alcoholic Beverage.	-	1	1				
	43	59	102.	1	1	2	

